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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

- In civil, agency, bankruptcy, and mandamus cases, a disclosure statement must be filed by **all** parties, with the following exceptions: (1) the United States is not required to file a disclosure statement; (2) an indigent party is not required to file a disclosure statement; and (3) a state or local government is not required to file a disclosure statement in pro se cases. (All parties to the action in the district court are considered parties to a mandamus case.)
- In criminal and post-conviction cases, a corporate defendant must file a disclosure statement.
- In criminal cases, the United States must file a disclosure statement if there was an organizational victim of the alleged criminal activity. (See question 7.)
- Any corporate amicus curiae must file a disclosure statement.
- Counsel has a continuing duty to update the disclosure statement.

	25-1018 Caption: GRIFFIN v. NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS
Purs	ant to FRAP 26.1 and Local Rule 26.1,
League of Women Voters of North Carolina, North Carolina Voters	
(nar	of Women Voters of North Carolina, North Carolina Voters of party/amicus)
who is, makes the following disclosure: (appellant/appellee/petitioner/respondent/amicus/intervenor)	
(app	lant/appellee/petitioner/respondent/amicus/intervenor)
1.	Is party/amicus a publicly held corporation or other publicly held entity? YES NO
2.	Does party/amicus have any parent corporations?
	If yes, identify all parent corporations, including all generations of parent corporations:
3.	Is 10% or more of the stock of a party/amicus owned by a publicly held corporation or
٥.	
	If ves, identify all such owners:

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